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dion wish to have rejected articles returne ust in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Minister Egan and Another.

The part of Mr. MAURICE FRANCIS AN in the historic polar festivities at enhagen some months ago is attractg unmerited attention just now both Denmark and here. The Minister is cused of "misleading" the excellent es and also of "misleading" Presist TAFT with regard to the solidity of Dr. Cook's pretensions. Some news-papers are intimating that Mr. Egan's This is too juvenile. We do

nk that a candid examination of Mr. Egan's performances at the time of the octor's advent will disclose much, if anything, that might not have been expected under the conditions then existing of almost any American repreenting this Government in Denmark who was also a man of temperament and imagination. If it had been PEARY coming back to civilization by way of the Skager Rak, who doubts that Mr. GAN's ceremonial enthusiasm would have been precisely the same? He is fficially a diplomat and congenitally a poet, not a geographic board or a scientific analyst.

Nevertheless the fact remains that omparably the most interesting figtre in the Copenhagen incident in the after light of events is that experienced middle aged personage, that highly CHRISTIAN FREDERIK.

Baron Uchida on China.

Raron YASUYA UCHIDA, the new Japa-Ambassador, on arriving at Washton on Thursday declined, naturally th, to be interviewed about affairs in the Far East, and if he discussed them generally upon landing at San Francisco must have regarded his responsibilities as a diplomatist no less than when he maintained reserve in the precincts of the embassy. There was nothing new n his version of the relations between sia and Japan growing out of the Antung-Mukden railroad question, and he said that the situation in Manchuria ed for no change in the agreement hat was made at the close of the war. the reports of constant friction and ng stories of military activity are s the invention of the same anonymous chroniclers who are always iating that Japan is not playing fair n the markets of Manchuria with other

rations interested in the Open Door. re are few better authorities than ron Uchroa upon the awakening of ina; he was Minister at Pekin during e war with Russia and represented pan in the making of the treaty with na concerning Manchuria. When he mid at San Francisco that Japan "favors investment of American capital in na," because the development of hina means "the enlargement of the narkets of Japan," he said something ently sensible, but the cynics who oubt Japan's sincerity and good faith never trade is mentioned will probbly misconstrue the remark, not unstanding that there could be no profit in the development of China by perican capital without an incidental dvantage to Japan, which the new mbassador had in mind. American instors must take their chances in China th other investors, and Japan will supsn industrious people with manutured goods to the extent of her rinces of China besides Manchuria. thing was more interesting in Baron CHIDA'S interview than his opinion of e latent strength of China to protec er own interests:

" Japan stands for the integrity of China, and

The frankness of that opinion should ppen the eyes of those who see China n an abject state of fear toward Japan and Japan in an attitude of menacing Suzerainty toward China. Baron UCHIDA does not hestitate to say that education will be as great a factor in the development of China as the building of railroads; and, like all Japanese statesmen. understands that the progress of a, to whose integrity all the Powers are pledged, is bound to be so rapid, in fact so irresistible, that in a comparatively short time no nation, not even Japan, would care to quarrel with her.

Defenders of the South.

Senator McLaurin of Mississippi had endeared himself to his colleagues and associates, and he will be mourned the South."

The South needed "defenders" forty, and it was hard to distinguish be-

tween truth and falsehood, between fact and calculated misrepresentation. Since 1882 the South has not been the object of either horror or pity, and it has suffered nothing through a lack of cham-pions and spologists. For more than a quarter of a century it has been open to inspection and exploitation. Thousands of men and millions of dollars have gone there from the North and East. Railroads, iron mines and mills, timber tracts, cotton factories, wild lands and a hundred other fields of investment and industry have been opened profitably.

In the yellow jasmine districts of south ern Mississippi there may be still lingering survivors of the pleasant old con-viction that the Hon. EUGENE HALE is a thinly disguised demon of destruction, that the Hon. JOE CANNON is a Minotaur of especially relentless passions and that the Hon. HENRY CABOT LODGE is a monster with flaming eyes and gnarled and armed prospectors, fearless Americans hairy limbs raging for the blood of Southerners and the ruin of their chershed institutions. But the rôle of the defender" is extinct. Nobody is accus ing the South, any more than the North or the East or the West. The great brotherhood of progress and expansion includes them all.

The Crime of 1909.

Is the Hon. FRANK HITCHCOCK laving reckless and an unholy hand upon one of the dearest rights, privileges and immunities of members of Congress? We put the facts before the country.

On Monday, the House having reolved itself into the committee of the whole, the Hon. ARTHUR PHILLIPS MURPHY of Missouri offered this amendment to the District of Columbia approriation bill:

That hereafter the Vice-President, me of sending free through the mails as under the frank any labels bearing their frank which are to se used for mailing seeds, public documents or tter upon official or governmental business."

Mr. FITZGERALD, false to the farmers of Kings county, reserved a point of order. The Hon. LEONIDAS FRLIX LIV-INGSTON of Georgia, whom we honored in the dark backward as the hope of the Farmers Alliance and the patron of the plough, set forth the wrong complained of:

" The mailing lists required by the Departs of Agriculture, Mr. Chairman, should have been tten their seeds home by planting sesson. But the Post Office Department put an embargo upon hese slips and refused to let them go through the nails, as they have heretofore gone. Therefore it has caught a great many members napping, and it is something new on the part of the Departmen and altogether out of place, in my epinion. I refer o the slip marked, say, to 'Mr. JOHN JOHNS, Jones er to the Department of Agriculture and is put toon the packages by the clerks employed fo that purpose and the seeds shipped from there It is as much entitled to go through the mails as

Mr. MURPHY, who used to be a hired aan on a farm-Mr. Livingsron has never lived or wished to live except on one—Mr. MURPHY and several other members "had their seed labels held up." Things have come to such a pass that you cannot even send a public docu-ment through the mails now without paying the Post Office Department or sending it by express." The seeds label ought to go through under existing laws, but the Assistant Attorney-General of the Post Office Department has ruled

A case of hardship to members, of and fatal note: blight to agriculture, but FITZGERALD has no bowels. As an amendment to the District appropriation bill the measure for the relief of the farmers and statesmen was "ridiculous," he said. Besides, it came too late. It could not become law before February, by which time the seeds "will all be sent out." Point of order sustained.

What is to happen to our already distracted people? A great many members can't get their seeds home in time for planting. Only Government seed can germinate. Dearth is inevitable. We loathe the parliamentary law which holds that an amendment to save crops and fences is not germane to every bill. And does the Hon. FRANK HITCHCOCK yearn to be impeached?

The Seri of Tiburen.

As measured by the standards of those who are quick to feel and eager to respond to the "lure of gold" and hidden treasure, the report that Tiburon Island is barren may prove satisfactory. Let it be granted that this island of mystery, fanged with death to the adventurous, contains no store of glittering gold or gems. Prospectors may strike it from their lists, their attention will concenity. There is an open door in other trate the more closely upon the Lost Cabin, the Peg Leg, the Gunsight lodes, which always beckon and never point a sure way.

But to those of us who yet delight in the geography of the wide spaces, the lands, above all the islands, at the edge nally I believe that the Chinese nation is of the map, the report from Nogales is a frong enough to maintain its integrity in its great disappointment. A clean bill of health for Tiburon was the last thing ex- culty lies in the nice apportioning of the pected, the least desired. Apart from \$600,000. Who is to get it? the golden dreams, much talent of geography has been spent upon this island surnamed the Shark. Only 200 miles there are the owners of the springs; south of the Colorado mouth, not more than thirty miles from the Mexican coast, as soon as possible. They say that Tiburon was sudden death; no white certain gas and pumping companies man had ever set foot upon it and lived have spoiled the springs by excessive to tell the tale of what he saw.

Now, that is something like what an worthless to them, their conviction island should be, something to cause the that the State should buy it is obviflesh to creep. Deserts are all very well ously reasonable. The gas compain their way, but for the real thrills of nies on the other hand believe that geography give us an offshore island the State appropriation should be exevery time. If it's an island of the right pended in purchasing their properties sort it's sure to have its CALIBAN; on If Saratoga springs have been ruined an island dwell the cannibals that each by pumping, their thoroughly logical other eat, the anthropophagi.

Until this dull report of seven icans who lived for three months on the the present pumping establishment island, Tiburon has met all the requireordingly. We note, however, that ments. Its inhabitants, the Seri In- possible in the premises for these inter my papers say of him that he was dians, were the only cannibals on the ests to start new establishments and conspicuous as a "defender of North American continent. They were repeat the process of selling. fine animals. Professor W J McGzz The problem is further or studied them on the opposite coast, and by the fact that in 1908 the Legislature

Fine animals, the Seri. Fleet of foot and sound of wind, they outran the deer. This distinguished ethn Seri start after a buck and at the end of two hours run him down and bring him into camp alive. Another of these Indians in Professor McGen's sight randown a wild horse in 200 yards and brought him to earth with a broken neck. Even the young boys run down the jack rabbits. Nor is violation of the speed ordi

nances the only observed characteristic of the Seri. As sullen by nature as they are spry through training, they prac tise inhospitality sedulously and pic turesquely. In 1897 Captain Gronge PORTER and a sailor went ashore on Tiburon; they were dropped by silent missiles on the beach and not an Indian was seen. A year earlier seven fully visited Tiburon; two were killed imme diately in the shower of arrows from invisible foes; of four wounded who escaped three died. Of three pearl hunters about the same time one died in his tracks and a second was mortally wounded. Once the Mexicans equipped a punitive expedition and wiped out more than a hundred of the Seri, the only time when the Indians have been

The present report from Nogales confirmatory of the statement made three years ago that the island had then ost its population of fierce savages and night safely be visited. Now that it is found barren of gold there remains no eason why it should be visited.

The Man-Eating Tree Destroyers of Tarbeelia.

The United States Census costs more han enough and can be depended upon to cost more, and yet it always breaks down when we lean on it. How many man hunting razorbacks are there in the United States? How many razorbacked forest destroyers? No answer come from those innumerable pages. A few onths ago we recorded with honest tremor the "miraculous escape" of several members of the editorial staff of the Charlotte Observer. Seeking for feotprints and relics of the Signers of the Mecklenburg Declaration, they got lost in the pine woods, were driven up trees by savage razorbacks, who in stantly began to uproot those shelters; and poetry and journalism would have suffered a loss we dread to think of had not those long legged fiends been drawn away from their quarry by an utomobile containing the Hon. Jose-PRUS DANIELS returning from Bryan Lodge in Dismal Swamp, and they chased him up to the walls of Raleigh.

Statesmen there will always be, it ever again one like our honored friend in Raleigh, and of poets there will always be a plethora in Tarbeelia. But must our forests be laid low? The Charlotte Observer, which came mighty near hav-ing inside information of the ridged rooter of the woods, warns our sluggish foresters and conservators:

"The resorback's choicest diet is the tender roots of the young pine tree, and whenever one makes such a meal the result is death to the tree attacked, for every root is dug out of the grou Nature has provided the rasorback with a angu ultable for going after the tap root of the pine. has perfected the instrument and made its owner an expert in its use."

The Favetteville Index sounds from the very heart of the Pine Pale this fell

"One of these razorback play woods rooters an and sometimes does destroy \$200 worth of asorbacks in this section."

Two hundred dollars a day! Again we ask. How many of these sharp snouted devils are there? And North Carolina, seeing her duty, will not do it; loves hams more than forests.

Some weeks ago, while in posses of only a portion of the facts, we called attention to the purchase by the State of a minority interest in the Hathorn Spring at Saratoga. At the time we were chiefly attracted by the obvious novelty of a proceeding by which the State of New York undertook the production and marketing of mineral waters. It appears now, after a full publication of the record, that we were completely mistaken, that the State did not purchase an interest in a going business, but merely acquired an interest in a lawsuit "of the poor old moribund Hathorn Spring," to quote the adjectives of a local authority. For this the

State paid \$20,000. Through the generosity of Governo HUGHES the State has agreed to issue bonds to the amount ot \$600,000 to save the Saratoga springs. The purpose of the appropriation seems to have been to provide a way for the State to acquire all the springs and operate them after a period of repose, in which it is expected they will regain lost virtues. So far the course of the State meets with a unanimous approval in Saratoga. The diffi-

Two sets of interests divide the claims of the people of Saratoga. First, they wish to get rid of the springs pumping. Having something nov argument is that the way to rescue them is to buy the pumpers. Once

The problem is further comp en thirty, years ago, when the clouds from what he saw of them there he was passed a law prohibiting the pump-reconstruction brooded over the secout yonder in the Gulf, looming like a low springs. The law_itself has been af-

firmed by the Court of Appeals, but litigation to stop the pumping has been before the Court of Appeals and been sent back for retrial. What the State bought the other day, as it now appears, was a right to appear in the liti-gation to stop the pumping. When the case next goes to court the Attorney-General will argue that the State, through its \$20,000 interest in the Hathorn Spring, is injured by the pumping of the gas companies. If this contention prevails the gas companies will have to stop pumping, and it will not be necedent to Saratoga salvation.

All this manouvring naturally hurts he feelings of the gas companies. In act, they have felt so strongly about the matter that they have retained as their counsel the Hon. EDGAR TRUMAN BRACK-ETT, who, as Senator, persuaded the Legislature to pass and the Governor to sign this bit of progressive, not to say paternal, legislation. Senator BRACKerr believed, Counsel BRACKETT is convinced, that the only way to save Saraoga is to buy his clients' property, at their own price. The decision of the ommission to buy a small share of a nostile litigation instead strikes him as not merely a faithlessness to trust but a onstrous aggression against property rights. On the other hand, many Saratoga citizens refuse to separate BRACK-ETT the statesman and public spirited itizen from BRACKETT the counsel of the gas interests

When the bill for the salvation Saratoga was originally passed we said that it was unconstitutional because of the provision for a bond issue without ission to the popular will. This view we still hold. Yet the bill as passed provided for a purchase of property more or less valuable. As interpreted by the Saratoga commission it provided an opportunity to acquire a lawsuit. If the suit is successful the value of the unpurchased interest in the Hathorn Spring and of all the other vailable springs will be enormously ineased. If it fails the value of the gas ompanies will appreciate correspondingly. In either case the cost to the State of the necessary property will be duly increased. A finer opportunity to lose money has seldom been presented. However the thing falls out the State cannot win

The purpose of the Legislature in assing the bill, of Governor HUGHES a signing it, we assume, was to present citizens of Saratoga with \$600,000. As the affair has developed, it would be impler and less expensive to make a direct appropriation. It would be well also in the interests of peace to authorize the Hon, EDGAR TRUMAN BRACKETT to do the distributing. If it be urged that such a measure would be unconstitutional we shall insist that it would at least be as constitutional as the present easure, and much simpler.

Mr. WALLACK E. TILLINGHAST Worcester cannot be held respon for the appearance of his airship in heavens over Willimantic, Lynn, Marl-boro and Boston Common at about 7:30 on Thursday evening. We notice, by the way, that Mr. TILLINGHAST'S name is not in the long list of entries for the "meet" at Los Angeles, which promises to be more important than the wonderful exhi-bition at Reims—that is if the entry list is not padded. Los Angeles, we believe. always does things on a large scale.

Professor TREGDORE SCHIEMANN, a recognized

VERGENNES made the same prediction at the end of the eighteenth century after England's discomfiture by her colonie

The intervention of the United States n Nicaragua to feed the destitute and ind up the wounds of combatants is comanti-imperialists. It is satisfactory to know that the Prairie, having reached Colon, is to engage in a mission of mercy more congenial to her than carrying war-riors to a field of slaughter.

Lighting Central Park. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Before the

mide behind the trees and bushes and attack a pedestrian.

The best plan of all was lighting the tunnels in the transverse roads that are cut throught his in the transverse roads that are cut through his park from Fifth to Eighth avenue. The tunnels always looked very uninviting at night to pedestrians with only a single lamp at each entrance. The lamps only lighted the tunnels for a few feet, and beyond that it was dark. For a holdup man one of the tunnels was an ideal place to hide and wait for a victim. With the installation of the lights the tunnels are all lighted with pomerful lights that illuminate the entire tunnel, not part of it. The lights do away with any possible chance of a holdup man lurking in the tunnel without being discovered by approaching pedestrians, and they furnish light for the drivers of vehicles going through the

or the drivers of vehicles going Ansverse roads. NEW YORK, December 24.

Negro Folk Songs.

Negre Felk Songs.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: May I follow in the footsteps of Sarah Clagett, whose note on negro folk song is published in to-day's Sun, and respectfully dissent from your statement that the negro has no folk song?

The proof of this is to be found in a thin volume called "Slave Songs of the United States," compiled by William F. Allen, Charles Pickard Ware and Lucy McKim Garrison (New York, 1867). The greater part of the music in this book was taken down by the editors from the line of

was taken down by the editors from the lips of the colored people themselves in different parts of the South. of the South.

The tunes and words, as well as the comments of the editors, are both interesting and convinc-

PHILADELPHIA, December 23.

Vonus in the Afternoo To run Spiron of Tun Sun—Sir: Venus was een at 3:25 this afterason by two members of my family and myself, shining brightly in brilliant unlight, nearly south, at an attitude of about Sunings.

She was at her greatest elongation on December 2, and will increase in brilliancy until January 7, so that she should be an easy and beautiful object to the ordinary eye on any clear day in broad T. B. D.

EAST ORANGE, N. J., December 24. The Barnyard Economic Club. obble! Gobble!" said the turkey that escaped Thanksgiving Day.

quack! Quack!" the duck said garly. But the hen looked meek and pensive

AROUND THE GALLERIES. There are two Whistlers in town that are new to the majority of art lovers At the Blakeslee Galleries, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fourth street, may be seen a full length portrait of Sir Henry Irving as Philip II. Several seasons ago this work was described in THE SUN when it was exhibited at the Pennsylvania Academy, Philadelphia. The proximity of such masterpieces as Mr. Canfield's "Rosa Corder" and other Whistler examples cast this Irving picture into the shade. To be frank, it lacks deep, psychologic interest; indeed, the interest is diffused, the head without much sig-nificance, though there are splendid passages in the costume. Irving's weakest point was his underpinning. No one on the stage had such eccentric legs, with the single exception of Richard Mans-field. Whistler, with his accustomed love of the truth, often a malicious devotion. has presented the Irving legs as they were. But the paint is none the less wonderful. The picture was sold Christie's, London, in 1905, for over \$25,000. It was begun in 1874, finished about 1878 and first shown at the Grosve nor Gallery 1878. It belongs to the sar order of portraiture as Mr. Canfield' "Comte Robert Montesquiou-Fézensac," the sweet poet of dahlias and suppose

The other Whistler is of a fascinating quality. It hung until Christmas in the galleries of Julius Oehme, Fifth avenue, opposite the Public Library. A portrait of the painter's brother, Dr. William McNeill Whistler, this head has much of the delicacy and distinction to be found in the best of Whistler's work. At first glance you fancy you are looking at the artist himself; but his brother was the handsomer man and without the habitual waspish expression of the redoubtable James. Unfinished and sketchy in parts as this picture is it suggests more than some finished productions of John Sargent. The melting textures, the luminos eye, the disposition of the head and bust well within the frame and the tender tonalities proclaim the touch of the mas-ter. It is a consolation to know that this work remains in America.

Mr. Oehme has much of interest in his new galleries. Modern Dutchmen headed by Jakob Maris, a sterling little Rousseau, a Daubigny, an admirable Pissarro, a Boudin and a Cazin of rare pearly tones, these and several speci-mens by a new man, J. H. Van Masdenrock, a onetime pupil of Jakob Maris painting however with a fatter palette which recalls the rich palette of Willem Maris. We recommend to connois-seurs the landscapes and waterscapes of this young Dutchman.

There are half a dozen wonderfu Manets on view in the upper gallery of Durand-Ruel's, 5 West Thirty-sixth street. We have described "The Woman Befor the Psyche Glass," the Nanalike creature with the opulent shoulders, painted with golden flowing brush-it is a study for the more famous "Nana" in Paris; the blond flesh and pale blue corsage are Hamlet" (the fatuous Hamlet of Ambroise Thomas) is becomingly operatic, as th portrait of Rouvière as Hamlet-in the Vanderbilt collection—is less rhetori-cal. Manet knew his men. The large "Ecce Homo" reveals Spanish influence; not Goya or Velasquez, rather Ribera. The head of Christ resembles Manet's own. Despite the general sonority and modelling of the composition spirituality is missing. "The Beggar," "The Reader" and the fruit piece we referred to a week ago. Downstairs more Monets have arrived—two of his water reflections. A Loiseau attracts. So does a still life by André. The new gold decoration in the rear gallery gives better relief to the landscapes of Pissarro, Sisley, Monet

small gallery, which judging from the daily attendance will soon be removed to more ample quarters. Good pictures like good wine need no bush, and M Kleinberger owns old masters from the collection of Leopold II. A Goya which ought to be in the Hispanic Museum to face the masterful portrait of the Duches of Alba is in this gallery. It is fairly familiar to students of Goya; the Condesa d'Altamira and her little daughter. It is to be found in all the Goya reference books. Belonging to the Marques de Cervera, it passed into other hands. Its condition is excellent, the rose pink gown is fresh and the heads of mother and child are characteristic. Many Goyas that we have seen in Madrid and elsewhere cannot be compared to this in the matter astallation of the new lights in Central Park a serson took a risk walking along the dark roads, or in the darkness a thug or holdup man could do behind the trees and bushes and attack a shows other interesting canvases. An shows other interesting canvases. An early Rembrandt, "Balaam and the Ass," which has no doubt historic value; a brilliant Gerard Dou, Lucas Cranach Dierck Bouts, a fresh Caspar Netscher Cuyp, Paul Potter, the elder Ruysdael, Van Goyen, Wouvermann and a woman's head that was hung in the Bruges Toison d'Or exhibition, 1907, by an unknown master, supposed to be Hugo van ger Goes. The Van Dyck is one of three portraits of the handsome sculptor Francesco Duquesnoy, known as "Le Flamand." One example is at Potsdam in the royal palace, the other stands on an easel in the Rubens hall of the Brussels Museum. There were two Duquesnoys, brothers, Francesco and Jérôme; both friends of Van Dyck. Over this intimacy with the Flemish painter the brothers fell out Jérôme attempted to poison Francesco it was said, but this has been proved to be a groundless charge. As a mat-ter of record because of other crimes the unhappy Jérôme was strangled and burnt by the ecclesiastical authorities of Ghent in front of the Cathedral of St Bayon. This was in September, 1654. His art collections were confiscated. Francesco was very handsome. An old mezzotint which Mr. Sperling owns states below the title that Jérôme was executed for attempted fratricide, but the facts are as above. Not a notable Van Dyck, the pate is rich and warm and the eyes full of veiled fire. When or where it was

painted we cannot say. In the small but harmonious Madisor Art Gallery, 305 Madison avenue, there is a very attractive exhibition of Ameri can impressionista; Twachtman, Theodore Robinson—both dead—William M. Chase, J. Alden Weir, Childe Hassam, Ruger Donoho, Leonard Ochtman, Paul Cor-noyer, Charles Ebert and H. F. Taylor Some of the canvases are familiar, but it is always a pleasure to see the iridescent Twachtman, earliest of American impressionists. All the examples are of a superior order. At Wunderlich's, 220 Fifth avenue, you will enjoy the rare English engravings of the eighteenth century, black and white and colored. Mr. J. C. Nicoll, N. A. the well known marine painter, has filled the gallery of the Century Association in West Forty-third street with landscapes, the hen looked meek and pensive—there were tear dreps in her eye:

'the gest' again, I fancy!" were the words I heard her sigh.

L. S. WATHERROUSE.

Twachtman, earliest of American impressionists. All the examples are of a superior order. At Wunderlich's, 220 Fifth avenue, you will enjoy the rare English engravings of the eighteenth century, black and white and colored. Mr. J. C. Nicoll, N. A. the well known marine painter, has filled the gallery of the Century Association in West Forty-third street with landscapes, Mexican and American. We liked best the "Shower Over Popocatapetl." An artist whose pencil has caused many smiles the length and breadth of this share of poems is six. Twachtman, earliest of American impres "Saints be praised I'm not a fight the well known marine painter, has filled I'm getting fatter daily I'm a too expensive the gallery of the Century Association

If you wish to enjoy a repetition of mirthful feeling go to the Kats Gallery will be sure to laugh. Mr. Meyer has a withy crayon. The stchings of C. K. Gleason, a young American fresh from Paris. are exhibited, the subjects frish and Parisian. William Rau is showing his new oil paintings at 153 East Eighty-sixth street. The Berlin Photographic Company, 14 East Twenty-third street, has a goodly catalogue of facsimiles of old masters, from Holbein to Reynolds and Gainsborough. Charles P. Gruppe's landscape. "The Old Waterwheel at Conesus Creek, N. Y.." is now in the possession of the Brooklyn Museum and hangs in the American Gallery. In the Bedford section of Brooklyn new art galleries have been established by Messru. Charles E. Heney and J. O. McDermott. Known as the Arlington Gaileries, they are at 1249 Fulton street. The American school is well represented in the are at 1248 Fulton street. The American school is well represented in the collection: Winslow Homer, Homer Martin, Wyant, J. Francis Murphy, G. H. Bogart, H. W. Ranger, Blakelock, Shurtleff, Howard Pyle, Walter Palmer, Wiggins, McCord, Denman, C. A. Burlingame and C. H. Miller. Foreign schools are not missing. There are also etchings by Whistler, Haden, Parrish, Platt, Millatz and Moran. Breeklyn does not propose Whistler, Haden, Parrish, Platt, Mielatz and Moran. Brooklyn does not propose to be left behind in the artistic procession. Ernest Philip O'Sullivan is showing paintings and drawings at the Hass Gallery. 648 Madison avenue, near Fiftyninth street.

Soulpture at the Academy exhibitions is usually a negligible affair. There are a few exceptions at the winter show. Chester Beach, who is not yet 20, has a remarkable talent. His fountain nymph

remarkable talent. Ris fountain nymph on the back of a tortoise is as charming as she is plastic. Her back is particularly well modelled. The portrait bust of the ate Richard Hoffmann, the pianist, by Malvina Hoffmann, is an excellent and a sympathetic interpretation. Ordway Partridge, forgetting for the nonce his accustomed heroic manner, has in his head of Dr. Weir Mitchell succeeded in reproducing with much delicacy of accent the strong head and sensitive features of the well known writer. J. Scott Hartley, Victor Brenner, Robert Aitken—a head of the painter Willard Metcalf—Piccirilli, Samuel Murray, Solon Borglum, Caroline Peddle Ball, Alexander Stirling Calder, Charles Graffy and others

are represented.

We condole with the various painters whose canvases hang in the morgue called the Academy room. They are electric lighted, and whatever reality or beauty of surface may be in their work is blistered by the cruel glare. Some of the best of them are "skied," which is adding a new terror to death. We decline to name these unfortunate gentlemen, with the exception of William J. Baer, whose nude, ivory toned and graceful of form, should have been a miniature. Then it would have een exquisite.

HERE WE ARE AGAIN! Where Are the Christmas Pantomimes and

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Christ mas seasons owe half their charms to the delight taken in them by the children, and ret, bayond a pircus, there is absolutely o public entertainment provided for eneft. There never is in this city.

benefit. There never is in this city. One pauses for a reason.

It doesn't help matters to sit back in one's easy chair and cogitate on the old days, when we were boys and girls, and what delight we used to have in being taken to pantomine, even if our elders were boyed by having to sit out the harlequinade. Honestly, where are the joys of a long ago yesteryear? Is education at fault so that the boy of 14 takes more delight in a problem play than in an extravaganza? Or is it because we old timers have deteriorated? Are there no Planches, Broughe or Blanchards among us now? Have we, with our automobiles and flying machines, realized all that Christnas giants and faries used to do with their seven leagued boots and spangled wings? Have we allowed the silly popular aong and foolish musical comedy to usuing the place of the poetical verses and fanciful scenes of the old Drury Lane pantomines? At 12. West Fortieth street the house of the poetical verses and fanciful scenes of the old Drury Lane pantonimes? What in the world has come to us? Actually no intertainment for the children!

In my boyhood there was no greeting that enjoyed like the clown's "Here we are gain!" But nowedays the "here we are gain" grows fainter every year. The airies have disappeared, and all the seasonable juvenile fun has dwindled into a crass migarity supported by a dead dull commercialism.

on is full of children's entertainments t I healtate to draw comparisons between English and American child. New York, December 24. OLD Foot.

A Capable Tropical Shark.

A Capable Trepical Shark.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: The letter of "Maintop" in to-day's SUN is interesting but not altogether final upon the question as to whether a shark will stack a living human being. In 1885 I made a voyage from Loadon to Melbourne, Australia, on board the full rigged clipper ship South Australian. A few degrees north of the equator a man fell overboard from the bow of the ship. The sea was a flat caim and the vessel was making just steering way. The man was a good swimmer and easily kept abreast of the ship. A rope was thrown to him, which he caught hold of with his hand. At the same instant a large shark appeared, and turning which he caught hold of with his hand. At the same instant a large shark appeared, and turning on its side selzed his leg and dragged him under water, never to be seen again.

This happened in full view of fully a dozen persons, and should settle forever the question as to whether a shark will attack a living human being.

PERCOT FAULCONER.

ELIZABETH, N. J., December 23.

They Are Welcome.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I sure do admire to see the note of admission of Love the Barber. But in the course of human events wouldn't it be possible for you to admit QUICK THE BARBER KICK THE PRINTER

of Washington street, borough of Br WILMINGTON, Del., December 24. Beacon Hill on Christmas Eve.

From the Beston Globe.
On the western slope of Bescon Hill there survives as nowhere else in Boston an old English custom of observing Christmas eve, and the Globe has no hesitancy in advising its readers that by visiting Chestaut, Mount Vernon, Pinckney, Bescon and intersecting streets on Friday evening they will witness scenes equally charming to the eye and the ear. Annually on Christmas eve the residents of that section lituminate their houses with candles, and from the choir of the Church of the Advent and from other musical organizations singers go about the streets singing Christmas carels. The custom of decorating and illuminating their houses has long been followed by the older residents, and the offect has been so pretty and so popular that the newcomers have taken it up. From the Beston Globe.

The Tragedy of a Coss Nero was fidding while Rome burned.

"But when he was a boy some one gave him farum for Christmeel" shey oried.

Thus we see the importance of child outture.

TO STAND AT "ATTENTION." War Department Makes a Rule for "Th Star Spangled Banner.'

Washington, Dec. 24.—The War Department issued a circular order to-day describing the occasions when officers and enlisted men are required to stand at "attention" when "The Star Spangled Banner" is played. The circular was is-U. S. A., retired, on duty with the militia of the State of Wisconsin, who wrote a letter to the Department pointing out the lack of uniformity in saluting the

national anthem.

"There are two occasions," the circular and, "on which officers and enlisted men are required to stand at attention when are required to stand at attention when the Star Spangled Banner' is played,

are required to stand at attention when The Star Spangled Banner' is played, namely:

"When the air is played by a band on a formal occasion other than retreat at any place where persons belonging to the military service are present in their official capacity, in which case officers and enlisted men stand at attention throughout the playing of the air.

"When the flag is lowered at retreat, and aboard transport when the flag is hoisted at guard mounting. In this case part of the ceremony is the playing of The Star Spangled Banner' (or 'to the color' when there is no band) and another part is the salute to the flag. All officers and enlisted men out of ranks stand at attention facing the flag while the air is being played, and at the last note of the source salute in the prescribed manner.

"Sentinels on post in the vicinity of a place where the ceremonies mentioned above are taking place follow the rule for soldiers out of ranks, provided their duties are not such as to prevent their doing so; in the first case standing at attention facing the flag until the last note of the music and then rendering the salute prescribed for the weapon with which they are armed."

IT PRAISES NEW TARIFF LAW.

the Malls at Government Expense

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts and other apostles of protection are very much put out by an error that appeared in a docuout by an error that appeared in a docu-ment made public recently setting forth the merits of the new tariff law. The document was prepared by Representa-tive Samuel W. McCall of Massachusetts. It was designed to show that protection was the bulwark of prosperity, that with-out protection prosperity would be an unknown quantity in the land, and that a high tariff is the whole thing and nothing less.

unknown quantity in the land, and that a high tariff is the whole thing and nothing less.

The document prepared by Mr. McCall was entitled "The Payne Tariff Law." Its transmission through the mails at the expense of the Government was made possible through a motion in the Senate by Mr. Lodge. Members of the House received copies of the McCall document to-day. Here is the statement that startled them: "It appears that duties had been increased upon necessary articles consumed by the American people to the amount of \$5,000,000,000 worth annually, while they had been increased upon necessary articles consumed to the amount of only \$278,000,000,000 worth annually, while they had been increased upon necessaries was what shocked the House members. "Decreased by \$5,000,000,000," it should have read. That was what Representative McCall wrote. The error was called to the attention of the House document room. The Senate document room was notified. The suppression of the document was immediately ordered.

The Government Printing Office is charged with the error. At Senator Lodge's office it was said that the copy for the article as sent to the Government Printing Office read "decreased" in regard to the \$5,000,000,000 statement. A new print of the document as it was intended to read has been ordered. Copies will be sent broadcast.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.

esident Taft Commutes the Sentences of Seven Federal Prisoners. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-It was nounced to-day that President Taft had commuted the sentences of seven men charged with various offences from

charged with various offences from embezzlement to criminal assault. One bank cashier and one "white slaver" were included in the seven.

O. M. Burns cashier, of the First National Bank of Montpelier, Ohio, who was sentenced on June 18, 1905, to serve seven years, had his time commuted so that he will gain his freedom on January 8 next. President Roosevelt refused Burns's application for a pardon in April, 1908, but Attorney-General Wickersham recommended it, since the whole community in which Burns lived and worked, it was reported, wished to have commutation granted.

Auguste Rousset, who was convicted of importing an alien woman for immoral purposes in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, had his sentence of three years reduced to two years.

MIDSHIPMAN DISMISSED. J. E. Austin Married in Violation of the Navy Regulation.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Midshipman J. E. Austin, now on duty on board the armored cruiser South Dakota of the Pacific fleet, has been dismissed from the naval service for marrying in violation of the navy regulation which prohibits a midshipman from marrying either while at the Naval Academy at Annapolis or while serving on board ship. The regulation prohibiting marriage while at the academy has been in force for several years, and last year its operation was extended to midshipmen serving at sea.

Midshipman Austin admitted that he had married recently at Honolulu when the South Dakota was in that port. He was appointed to the Naval Academy from New York on July 29, 1904. armored cruiser South Dakota of the Pa-

NEW JAPANESE AMBASSADOR. Baron Uchida Formally Presented to the

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Baron Uchida WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Baron Uchida, the new Ambassador from Japan to the United States, was presented formally to President Taft at the Executive Mansion this afternoon. Chandler Hale, Third Assistant Secretary of State, who makes most of the formal presentations, acted for the State Department. The procedure which has been followed at the last two affairs of the kind was continued to-day. The President received the Ambassador instead of entering the room in which that diplomat was waiting, thus avoiding the appearance of going to the Baron. The usual felicitations were exchanged.

To Select Site for Navy Coal Depot in

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-A joint board of army and navy officers has been ap-pointed by direction of President Taft to select a site on Corregidor Island, the principal defence of Manila Bay, for the stowage of coal and for a reserve maga-sine. The detail for the board was as follows:

Commander Chester M. Knepper, U. S. N.; Lieutenant-Commander Gatewood S. Lin-coln, U. S. N.; Major Charles H. McKins-try, Corps of Engineers; Major Cornélis De W. Willoox, General Staff, and Major Olint C. Hearn, Coast Artillery Corps.

Washington, Dec. 24.—Representative Rumphrey of Washington, chairman of the House Committee on Merchant Marit and Fisheries, presented to Preside Taft to-day the draft of a bill providing for ship subsidies. The bill, in addition to the usual provision for subsidies ourrying mails, has also a carging-provision.